

CHARLESTON NOT

ONE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED IN SHOOTING FRIDAY

MILITIA TAKES CHARGE

Executive Committee Meets to Canvass Votes—Fusillade Starts and Results Fatally to Sidney Cohen

Reporter of the Charleston Post, Hyde and Grace Make Statement.

Just after the stroke of twelve o'clock Friday at Charleston, a disturbance developed just outside the room where the executive committee was about to open the meeting for canvassing the recent primary election vote, and suddenly a fusillade of shots broke out in the committee room, causing the death of Sidney J. Cohen, a reporter for the Charleston Evening Post, and the wounding of H. L. Wilensky, W. E. Wingo, W. A. Turner and Jeremiah O'Brien in the right lung. Mr. Wingo has a scalp wound that is serious and Mr. Wilensky is shot in the arm, and Mr. O'Brien in the ankle.

Charleston, October 15.—As the executive committee was about to meet this morning, just before the approach of noon, for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the primary election held here Tuesday to determine upon a mayor for the city of Charleston, there developed on the outside of the room where the committee was meeting a difficulty of the most serious kind, which for a time threatened to assume larger proportions.

The committee room was crowded. City Chairman Joseph A. Black called on the police to clear the room of all except the members of the executive committee. It was just about this time that the trouble broke. As to just how it started all sorts of rumors have been circulated. The confusion appears to have begun when the room was being cleared of outsiders.

One or more altercations were begun, it is stated, and suddenly a pistol shot rang out, followed closely by others. Twelve shots being accounted for. A crowd in an ante-room tried to gain admittance, while persons in the room sought safety. Several men went out of windows. Mr. Cohen was about to pass through a window when he was mortally wounded in the side. Wild confusion reigned for some minutes.

With the disorder at its height and the crowd in the street steadily increasing, some persons turned in the fire alarm and engines responded. The box at King and George streets.

Seeing a hurry call, Sheriff J. Elmore Martin and a body of deputies hurried in automobiles from the county court house to the scene of the disorders.

The militia and deputies were being held in readiness under orders from Governor McCollier. Various threats of violence against the committee, and especially against Chairman Black, had been reported.

The Washington Light Infantry under Capt. Harry O. Withington, with fixed bayonets, marched from the armory up King street, the crowd stirring out of its way.

About twenty minutes after the first Mayor Grace reached the scene. Meanwhile, two ballot boxes and two club roll books are known to have been thrown out of windows into the street, and were later recovered by the police.

With little or no warning to the members of the committee and others who had gathered in the room where the vote was to be gone over, a fusillade of shots broke out in the presence of the men. It is known exactly who started the affray. Policemen rushed into the room as soon as possible after the shooting, and for a short space were busy overcoming those who were engaged in the fighting in the committee room.

The police have arrested H. J. Brown, Edwin McDonald, J. K. Healy, Conrad Stender, J. H. Steenken and Max Goldman. No charges have been preferred against these men but they are being held at the police station. Goldman proved to be a blow upon the head and was later transferred to the Ro per hospital for treatment.

After clearing the room the attention of those who had come upon the scene was quickly given to the men who were lying on the floor. They had fallen after being shot. Sidney J. Cohen, of the Charleston Evening Post, was removed and his wounds were found to be a mortal nature. It was apparent that he had little time to live. He was rushed to the hospital where he died. The other men who were wounded are H. L. Wilensky, W. E. Wingo, W. A. Turner and J. O'Brien. Turner is wounded very badly, a bullet penetrating his right lung, and the wounds of Wingo are causing concern. He has a scalp wound and a hole in the hip, both of which are expected to give trouble. Wilensky was shot in the arm and O'Brien was wounded in the ankle.

The wounded men were rushed to the hospital where all of them except Sidney Cohen received attention. Cohen brought them some relief. Mr. Cohen's wound was such that little could be done for him.

There was a large crowd in King and George streets as the committee men began to gather for the meeting. The people appeared to be awaiting the results of the gathering. A large assignment of city policemen were in charge and up to the very moment of the shooting the order of the crowd had been good. The police took charge of two boxes thrown from the windows of the room where the committee were and they are now at the station.

GRACE MAKES STATEMENT

MAJOR HYDE ALSO TALKS

"Most Frightful Thing in City's History," Says Hyde—Grace Asks People for Calmness.

Major Hyde Friday night made the following statement:

"The terrible affair, which happened at the meeting of the executive committee to-day, has shocked me deeply and distressed me beyond measure. It is one of the most frightful things in the political history of the city, and is in itself a complete indictment of the conditions which exist in Charleston to-day. I deplore especially the wholly unnecessary loss of life, which occurred, and I solemnly pledge to the people of Charleston that nothing of the kind shall happen during my administration as mayor."

Major Grace said:

"In the name of God, I trust that our people may compose themselves during this awful and extraordinary crisis. I have done everything in my power to bring about peace, and I am confident that justice may be done, and that no guilty man will escape, be he high or low."

"In the meantime let us make every effort to be calm. Let us put aside all hypocrisy and look facts and not factionalism serenely in the face, letting the chips of truth fall where they may. The issue has grown far beyond the outcome of any mere election. It is one of elemental civilization. Let us by our conduct convince the world that we are a people who can govern ourselves. The militia can only add to our difficulties. Everything had been calmed down by the police long before the soldiers arrived on the bloody scene to-day. The police are, and always will be, able to handle the situation."

service came the men were ready. The sheriff, after personal touch, gave a notice for Col. Blythe about the gravity of the situation, and in a few minutes the Washington Light Infantry was marching from its armory.

When the militia neared the scene, with fixed bayonets, few persons were disposed to dispute the right of way. One man appeared to be trying to tease by staying in the middle of King street, but an officer's command to move was quickly obeyed.

Eye-witnesses stated that the effect of the shooting was an immediate effect on the crowd, and after the formation of a hollow square the soldiers had no difficulty in preserving order. During the day many persons volunteered their services to the sheriff.

Many people, egged by curiosity, loitered for a long while in the neighborhood and many wild rumors gained currency. It was difficult to run down all these reports.

For some time, it is stated, rumors and mutterings that serious disorders would occur in connection with the primary election had reached the executive committee. The reports indicated that the committee would not be allowed to perform its duties unhindered.

It was because of these reports and the fears that the meeting of the committee to declare the election would bring trouble, which were expressed, that Sheriff Martin and City Chairman Black communicated with the governor, asking that protection be given.

Exclusive of the returns in the box from Club 2 of Ward 10, which has been protested against by the managers, the tabulated returns for the primary election gave Mayor Hyde a majority of 109 over Mayor Grace. The Grace majority in the box is claimed to be eight odd, and Hyde supporters have claimed that the tabulated returns for the election have a clear majority. The number of challenged votes is stated by the Hyde people to be about fifty, and that they were pretty evenly divided. On the face of the tabulated returns the candidates for alderman at large endorsed by Mayor Hyde have majorities.

Just when the committee will resume its meeting is not known. Col. E. M. Blythe of the First Regiment, who is in Charleston in command of the militiamen, Gen. Moore is out of the state in Jacksonville. The entire second regiment is held in readiness for a call to the Charleston should there be further trouble.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

The wounded were rushed to hospitals, but little could be done for Mr. Cohen, whose wound in the right side was mortal. There was a large crowd in King and George streets, waiting events, and a large assignment of city police were in charge. In to the time of the shooting, the order had been normal.

In fact, the outbreak in the room next to the executive committee room, which, according to general report, appears to have been the cause of the disturbance, was apparently precipitated by a sudden outbreak, that it was possible to quell the disturbance for a few minutes, and several shots were fired. Soon after the disturbance in the executive committee room wore itself out, consumed by its own passion, the work of assisting the wounded set in.

Sheriff Martin, with several score deputies, hurried to the scene and the Washington Light Infantry and German Fusiliers, ordered to their armories, were in readiness. The militia at twelve-thirty marched to the scene and assumed charge of the order, along with the city police and special deputies. Friday afternoon at one-forty-five, it is generally

Desperate Assaults Along French Lines Near Fruit.

In a series of desperate assaults, preceded by a destructive bombardment with heavy guns, the Germans Wednesday succeeded in penetrating the French trenches in a wood near Souchez, says a London report.

POLICE IN THE ROW

CHARLESTON OFFICERS FIRED GUNS INTO CROWDED ROOM

CHIEF SHOT AT BROWN

Witnesses Describe Affray—Chairman Black's Appeals for Order Disregarded as Sergeant Pulls Gun on Him—Witness Saw Policeman in Uniform Fire Four Times.

Stories of eye-witnesses of the shooting in the executive committee room at Charleston on Friday which resulted in the killing of Sidney J. Cohen and the wounding of four other men agree that there was wild disorder and that the police of Charleston took part in it. Shots were fired, clubs used, citizens hustled and beaten, according to these accounts.

A staff correspondent of The State says Chief Cantwell of the Charleston police force is said to have wielded his pistol in the fracas. J. J. Healy, a deputy sheriff, said: "Chief Cantwell fired a shot at Henry Brown while several men were holding Brown. Some one, I think Mr. Robson, grabbed Chief Cantwell's hand with the pistol in it and begged him not to shoot."

J. W. Robson, an East Bay merchant, said: "I saw with my own eyes several persons rush at a man whom I did not know and force him back, about half-sitting, at the middle of the room. Chief Cantwell came up and deliberately fired with his pistol at said man. I caught his arm and said, 'Don't do that! Don't do that!' Mr. Robson is a member of the committee. He was present at the meeting from start and did not leave the room until all was over."

Conrad Stender says he saw one man in a window on the east side of the room, with three or four men crowding him. "While this was going on, I saw Chief Cantwell, who had a revolver in his hand and fired a shot at this man's head. In the confusion I did not recognize the man. I saw no pistol in his hand."

Nath. B. Barnwell, a member of the committee, said: "In the midst of the shooting, Chief Cantwell, who had a revolver in his hand, fired a shot at this man's head. In the confusion I did not recognize the man. I saw no pistol in his hand."

Still another eye-witness to the shooting, John H. Hott, a member of the committee, said: "I saw Chief Cantwell, who had a revolver in his hand, fired a shot at this man's head. In the confusion I did not recognize the man. I saw no pistol in his hand."

John McCrady, a civil engineer, who was in attendance on the meeting as a witness, also beheld the Goldman incident. "I saw Max Goldman standing on the left balcony. I saw Chief Cantwell, who had a revolver in his hand, fired a shot at this man's head. In the confusion I did not recognize the man. I saw no pistol in his hand."

George Rentiers, who had shielded Goldman from O'Brien in the committee room, was taken outside under arrest and taken away under guard, but was released after giving bail and having his scalp wounds dressed.

A wild clangor of fire bells gave numbers of Charlestonians their first intimation that the half expected riot had occurred. The rioting in the executive committee room was in progress when the fire bells rang.

Harry L. Wilensky, one of the men injured, was reappointed by Mayor Grace only the night before the riot to the position of meter inspector, a sinecure he had held for a year and which it is understood on both sides was in part a reward for political services.

W. E. Wingo, "Big Wingo," has been for some time regarded as an unofficial bodyguard of the mayor. "I can't be positive how many shots were fired in the committee room," said J. W. Waring, who was present at the hearing to represent certain challenged voters. He said that there was a heavy movement of the men in the ante-room to the committee room. He did not know who fired the shot.

Conrad Stender, a member of the executive committee, described the fight as follows:

"I was in the hall at the meeting of the executive committee when the shooting started. It started in the hallway and apparently a shot was fired into the room. There was great confusion, several shots and presently a fusillade of shots. Almost immediately I saw a man named Brothers, who is known to be a Grace partisan, advancing towards the committee room. I stood up and waved my hand, saying: 'Stop.' Then there was a fusillade of shots fired and I saw one man in a window on the east side of the room with three or four men crowding him. While this was going on I saw Chief Cantwell come up with his pistol in his hand and fire at several men. I was standing at the door between the two rooms, when Capt. Black ordered everybody except committee men to get out of the front room. Rentiers came out with

"I had suggested to the chairman that it would expedite matters to have the witnesses in the ante-room and he told the police that he wanted all who had not been in the committee room except the members of the committee and the attorneys and no one in the outer room except witnesses. I then went with Capt. Black and assisted in breaking the seals and opening the door into the committee room."

"When the door had been opened the crowd came in, including committee men, policemen and others. Capt. Black repeated his instructions, but up to the time of the rioting there was still in the room some persons who had not been gotten out. All of the policemen except two Capt. Black and these two Capt. Black had directed to stand in the

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

RESIGNS FROM WAR CABINET

Theophile Delcasse Quits Government—"Ill Health" Reason Assigned—Clash in House.

The government of France, of which Rene Viviani is the head, received a decisive vote of confidence in the French Chamber of Deputies Wednesday night—372 to 9—after a long and exciting session, in which the government's war policy, particularly that relating to the Balkans, was severely criticised by leaders representing the important committees of foreign, military and naval affairs.

The debate was signalled at the outset by the announcement by Premier Viviani of the resignation of the foreign minister, Theophile Delcasse, which had been accepted, Mr. Viviani assuming the portfolio of foreign affairs, and the resignation of the naval minister, Paul Doumer, to the presidency of the council.

The final vote did not disclose the extent of the opposition to the government, as those who led the attack withheld their votes on the ground that the government had not presented a sufficient explanation to permit members to vote intelligently.

The result was none the less considered a notable tribute to the strength of the ministry at the moment of losing the minister who had shaped the foreign policies throughout the war, and the resignation of a cabinet member, however, of a concerted movement against the entire ministry.

Between 120 and 130 deputies abstained from voting. These included most of the United Socialists. Twenty-two, however, voted for the government. The dissenting nine were made up of four United Socialists and five Socialist Radicals.

The session was one of the most turbulent in recent years, the disorder becoming so great while the final vote was being taken that the speaker, M. Delcasse, had to be escorted to his seat by the police.

The chief criticism of the Opposition was directed against the government's lack of foresight in attempting to avert Bulgaria's understanding with Germany and lack of energy in failing to arrange for an ample landing force at Saloniki to offset the German and Bulgarian move in the Balkans.

Maxy Goldman behind him. Willie O'Brien started to strike Maxy Goldman and Rentiers told him he was too small for him to strike. Then Rentiers and O'Brien started to get into an argument and Frank Hogan started to argue with him. William Wingo then caught Rentiers' arm and told him to turn Rentiers loose. When Rentiers turned around Harry Wilensky took a pistol out of his holster and pointed it at the two men. Then the commotion started in the room. Fossberry and Frank Hogan started to abuse me and in the confusion Chief Cantwell took a pistol out of my pocket. I had the pistol as a deputy constable, as pointed by Sheriff Martin.

The shooting started in the door, and Chief Cantwell and Mr. Turner Logan came in with drawn guns pointing inside. I begged them not to shoot. Mr. Logan put his gun down, but Chief Cantwell fired a shot at Henry Brown, while several men were holding Brown. Then Mr. Robson grabbed Chief Cantwell's hand with a pistol and begged him not to shoot. He said that two hours later he was ordered under arrest by Mayor Grace and Chief Cantwell for carrying concealed weapons. Healy put up a cash bond of twenty dollars and was released.

H. Hott was present at the meeting of the executive committee to testify in behalf of his brother, George A. Hott, whose vote had been challenged.

"Mr. Black, the chairman," said Mr. Hott, "asked the police department to see that everybody was put out of the room except the executive committee. I stepped just outside of the doorway back into the room from the executive committee room. My brother was with me. He was holding a pistol and I think Mr. Robson grabbed Chief Cantwell's hand with a pistol and begged him not to shoot. He said that two hours later he was ordered under arrest by Mayor Grace and Chief Cantwell for carrying concealed weapons. Healy put up a cash bond of twenty dollars and was released."

The department of labor contemplates few changes in estimates, which last year amounted to \$4,443,000.

Estimates for the post office department will be slightly above the \$299,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic promotions of carriers and clerks provided for by congress, and to the increase in transportation in the Middle States and the natural growth of the system. Estimates for the department as a whole were prepared with a view to resumption of normal peace conditions.

In the interior department, estimates are less than the appropriation of \$210,000,000 for the current year, excluding \$8,000,000 for construction of the government railroad in Alaska.

Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture had not completed his estimates for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the current year, but he is expected to complete them by the end of the month.

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SPEND MUCH MONEY

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEEDS \$1,200,000,000 NEXT YEAR

DEFICIT MUST BE MET

Departmental Estimates Are Ready for Congressional Leaders—Treasury Has Authority to Issue Bonds, But This May Not Be Resorted to if Defense Plans are Permanent.

The largest estimates of government expenditures ever submitted to the secretary of the treasury of the United States in time of peace will be presented for the next fiscal year for discussion by congressional committees in advance of the regular session. They will be examined in detail by President Wilson and his cabinet next week.

With an estimated increase for national defense of about \$150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new duties imposed on the state department and other branches of the government by reason of the war, it is possible the amount of the proposed appropriation will be augmented to a total of about \$1,200,000,000. If congress agrees to the administration program for strengthening the army and navy it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue legislation or the executive branch of the government must issue bonds.

Although no estimate of receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they can not count upon more than \$750,000,000 for the twelve months, and some believe the total income will not be over \$700,000,000.

Congress is to be asked to pass two revenue measures early in the coming session, one extending the emergency war tax which expires March 1, and the other providing for retention of the present duty on sugar. Passage of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present there has been a deficit of \$35,000,000.

Estimates for government department except state, war and navy, are virtually the same as last year. Additional forces in the diplomatic and consular service and at the state department and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American embassies and legations will require an increase of about \$2,000,000 for the state department. The \$2,000,000 appropriated by congress as an emergency war fund for use of that department has almost been spent, but much of it already has been or will be reimbursed by the regular appropriation.

The ordinary disbursements of the government last year were about \$732,000,000. If the receipts are as much as \$750,000,000 in the coming year and the appropriations of all government departments but the state, war and navy remain the same, there still would be, with the added budget for national defense, an estimated deficit of more than \$135,000,000.

The secretary of the treasury now has authority to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$240,000,000. That would be a temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the administration program on the theory that the government will maintain the same rate of expenditures for national defense during coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of congress.

Estimates for the department of commerce will show an increase of \$774,000, if they are agreed upon in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war to extend its foreign trade organization. The coast and geodetic survey wants an appropriation for a thorough survey of the Alaskan coast.

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British submarines in the Baltic have sunk two German ore carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden and it is charged that two steamers were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. The British assert, however, that they have been observing studiously international law and have been sinking only German steamers.

Aviator Has Fatal Fall.

Lieut. Walter A. Talliferro, stationed at the United States army aviation corps school at North Island, Pensacola, Florida, was killed. His body has not been recovered.

Pensacola Retains Liquor.

BALKAN STATES NOW HOLD

CENTER OF WAR INTEREST

Speculation as to Russia—Italy Ready to Join Allies—Operations on Other Fields.

London reports much speculation as to how Russian assistance will be afforded the allied expedition to aid Serbia. Italy has a large number of troops available and the means of moving them to the desired spot, but Russia is handicapped, and there is an inclination here to believe a report from Rome that Petrograd has asked Roumania to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory. To grant such a request would be construed by Germany as tantamount to Roumania's definite alliance with the Entente, and doubtless would result in Austro-German troops attacking Roumania. This, it is thought, Germany already has shown her displeasure at Roumania's refusal to allow munitions to pass through to Turkey, and now it is reported that Germany has suspended the postal service and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned to Roumania over German railways until Bucharest more clearly defines its attitude toward the central powers.

The French premier, M. Viviani, had more cheering news for the allied cause when in the French senate he expressed the belief that the allies can count on Italian co-operation in the Balkans.

These diplomatic questions are not delaying military operations. Bulgaria formally declared war on Serbia and the Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks on Serbia are proceeding. They are, however, meeting stern resistance, and the Serbians are giving ground foot by foot. The extent of the Bulgarian invasion, according to a Nish dispatch, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception, says the report, the fighting line remains intact, and the railways have not been reached.

It is reported also that the Allies have begun a new offensive in the Dardanelles. The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Roumanian frontier and prevent them from sending further reinforcements against Serbia.

In fact, there appears to be a general attack on all the German fronts. The British and French, Berlin reports have attacked in Flanders and Champagne, while the German official report of the campaign in Russia is a record of counterattacks against the Russians and an endeavoring to regain the initiative.

Even the Belgian coast is not exempt. British monitors have been bombarding German positions there.

ZEPPELINS KILL FIFTY-FIVE IN AIR RAID ON LONDON

London Reports no Serious Damage—Berlin Says "Important Explosions and Great Fires."

Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured by bombs dropped by the Zeppelins which raided London Wednesday night. Fourteen of the killed and thirteen of the wounded were soldiers. The English people are greatly wrought up over the attack and are demanding reprisals.

London reports: "The press bureau of the war office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern coasts of England and a portion of London Wednesday night and dropped bombs."

"Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery attached to the central force were in action and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude."

"Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying corps went up, but, owing to a misty atmosphere, only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog."

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military installations. All fire were soon got under control by the fire brigade."

"The following military casualties, in addition to the ones announced last night, have been reported: 'Fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.'"

"The home office announces the following casualties reported above: Men Women Children Killed 27 9 5 41 Injured 64 30 7 101 Totals 91 39 12 142"

"Of these casualties thirty-two killed and ninety-five injured were in the London district. The figures include those previously announced."

Berlin reports: "The German airships during the night of October 13-14 attacked the city of London and nearby important establishments as well as the batteries of Ipswich."

"Several attacks were made especially on the city of London."

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FAIL TO PROGRESS

RUSSIAN FRONT IS BECOMING STRONGER EVERY DAY

GERMANS CAN'T ADVANCE

Tentative Invaders Have Been Stopped Between Two Strong Positions—Must Go Forward or Retreat—Russian Lines are Holding Firm in North—Gains in South.

Petrograd reports in a special article to the Leningrad Chronicle. The situation on the Russian front is growing better every day. The German offensive is paralyzed and the Russians are gradually recovering the initiative. As a result of their five months' campaign, the Germans not only have not succeeded in forcing the Russian army to its knees, but have failed even to reach a secure line, trenching themselves on which for the winter, they could concentrate their main attention on other fronts.

It so happens that other fronts claim the most earnest attention at the moment when the German offensive is paralyzed and the Russians are gradually recovering the initiative. As a result of their five months' campaign, the Germans not only have not succeeded in forcing the Russian army to its knees, but have failed even to reach a secure line, trenching themselves on which for the winter, they could concentrate their main attention on other fronts.

The clear and prolonged offensive of the central European powers has turned into a complex and many sided defensive. To free themselves in Russia the Germans must push forward their center beyond the swastika region and secure their flanks. To secure flanks they must seize Dvinsk, the Dvina and push on to the Dnieper, but they have attempted both tasks in vain.

At Dvinsk the enemy has been held at bay twenty-seven days. He has lost heavily in repeated frontal attacks. At certain points he has advanced within five or six miles of the town, but during the last few days he has been forced back to the former ten miles distance, and his attacks have melted away under Russian fire.

Despairing of effecting anything by further frontal attacks, General Below is now trying to force a way through to the north of Dvinsk. The Germans did succeed in capturing the important position of Gorbunovka near the river bank, but were immediately driven out again. Now the Russian line runs from Dvinsk, where there is a stretch of open country between the dense forests, the Russians have driven the Germans out of their trenches, and south of Dvinsk a stiff battle is proceeding around Novo Alexandrovsk.

Add to this the fact that on the line of the lakes running parallel with the Vilna-Dvinsk railway the Russians are slowly but surely advancing, and it will be seen the enemy's hope of forcing the Dvina is certainly no brighter than it was a month ago. A sign of improvement in the situation is the return of Dvinsk of the Dvina to the Russian. Whether it temporarily returned.

On the southern flank in Galicia Russian success is even more marked. West of Trembowla the Austrians had established themselves near the village of Gaivonka in a strong fortified position, which was to serve as a base for an advance on the southern front. Russian successes at Kikil and Czartorisk, on the Sty, alarmed the enemy, and he tried to overthrow the Russians by a sudden advance from Buczacz.

The Russians took up excellent positions on the Sty, Olyka, Kwa, and Seret, and they were able to prevent the enemy from settling down in entrenched lines. The advance from Buczacz was frustrated and the Russians in their turn flung forward from Trembowla on to Gaivonka. A strong Austrian redoubt was taken, the Russians burning bridges, and cavalry, breaking through the enemy's lines, rounded up two thousand prisoners and captured four guns and two machine guns.